HIGHLY IMPORTANT

SEAT OF WAR,

RIO GRANDE.

Special Bespatches from the "Army of Occupation," to the N. Y. Herald Office.

APPEARANCE OF A FRESH MELICAN ARMY IN THE FIELD, BRADED BY GEN. PAREDES.

Arrival of Eight Thousand Mexican Troops at Matamoras.

Additional Betails of the Recent Battle. SEMI-OFFICIAL.

THE CONFIRMATION OF OUR ACCOUNT. DEATH OF MAJOR BROWN The Great Strength of the American Fortifications.

The Contemplated Naval and Military Attack ON MATAMORAS.

INCREASE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

The Bravery of General Taylor and his Officers.

THE COURAGE OF OUR TROOPS. Military and Naval Preparations in the Union,

firms the news of the victories which we receiv ed on Sunday. It also brings additional intelligence by the arrival of the steamer Galveston, at

Our first intelligence by this mail came over the Telegraphic wire, early in the forenoon.

The Galveston Civilian, of the 15th inst., says that on the 13th General Taylor received an express from the camp stating that 8,000 fresh troops had arrived at Matamoras, and that over 3,000 had

General Taylor immediately made prepare ions to leave the next day, with all the force that bould be gathered together at Point Isabel.

General Paredes is at the head of 15,000 troops on his way to Matameras, and it may possibly be that the fresh troops which had reached that point were the advanced division of his army. re is no doubt but that the enemy had advised that Gen. Taylor had left Point Is and their plan was, and still is, to capture him

on his return, and a strong army will probably cross over for that purpose.

This intelligence highly pleased General Taylor, for a brilliant prospect seemed to be opened to him. The greatest excitement and enthusiasm pervaded the American camp. General Taylor looks well, and will begin a new era in the history of America.

We may, therefore, expect to hear of more bat,

Gen. Taylor left the works.

The brave and gallant Major Brown died from a wound received in his thigh by the explosion of one of the enemy's shells. His wounds were not

considered dangerous, but he was placed in one of the bomb-proof burrows, and mortification ensued for the want of fresh air.

His death is deeply deplored by the army. His interpid conduct in foiling every attempt of the enemy to reduce the fort, prepared them in a measure to anticipate the result of their conflicts with our brave army. The strength of the fort and the skill with which it is defended, is incomprehensible to the Mexicans, and indeed it might be, for they have thrown upwards of 1400 shot and shells into the works, and every morning they present the same appearance. Our highest number has only been 268 from the fort.

to give their guns, and almost every shot falls within the works. The fort is now idle, and the ramparts and dwellings of Matamoras exhibit cuts of a hundred centuries, when gaping forth their lamentations of "Lo and behold

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's arrived from Pensacola on the 10th; the steamer Mississippi, on the 12th, from Vera Crus. The Lawrence was off the Rio Grande, enforcing the blockede.

It is stated that an expedition in boats of the squadrou is to be despatched to take the town of Baretta, 16 miles from the mouth of the river,

where there is a military force.

A concentrated attack on Matamoras is con-templated by the land forces and Com. Conner's

the lancers in square, and dispersed them by a

volley.

During the cannonade, the pass was set on fire, which so obscured the enemy that a cessation of firing for nearly three-quarters of wa hour ensued. This was the smoke seen on board the First. A pretty feat was accomplished by Lieutenant Rolland, of Duncan's battery. He advanced, with part of the train through the burning pass, the feature colling ten feet high, a sized the preionthe flames rolling ten fee! high, soized the preion-gation of the enemy's right, and enfaladed the enemy's flank completely. Gesieral Taylor's ge-neral directions were to find the enemy with the

MATERIAL CAPTURED FROM THE METICANS. See the account of the capture of Vega.

The battle will be called the Hattle of Palo Alto. from a stream close by; the other the Battle of

NEW YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 1846.

chail Despatches from the Seat of War todead; Col. McIntosh, reported killed, is not, but severely the New York Herald Office. wounded. ARTILLERY POWER OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.
In the Battle, May 5th—Bress Lt. Artillery Pieces. POINT ISABEL, BRASOS DE SANTIAGO Texas, May 10, 1846. Texas, May 10, 1846.

I take the liberty of enclosing you a sketch of the country, from this Point to Fort Cross, in front of Matemoras, (where lies the remains of our lamented Quarter Master Gen. T. Cross, who was basely murdered by the Mexicans,) also, the bat-

front on the prairie. He immediately formed for attack, and marched on until near them; then

parked his train, and the attack began on the part of the Mexicans at 3 o'clook, P. M., and was con-tinued until dark, when both armies rected on the

jor Ringgold, severely, if not mortally, wounded; Lieut. J. E. Blake, Topographical Engineer, killed by accidental discharge of his own pistol.

The enemey's loss was very severe—from 500 to 600 killed and wounded. Next morning at day break,

tempt. General Taylor after throwing up some small protection for his wagon train, left it in charge

tillery, with two pieces of artillery, and pursued the road for the fort. Within three miles of the

bank of a deep gulley, or former bed of the Rio Grande, all around dense chaparral; our force

tered them with the besom of destruction—flying in all directions to the wood and to the river. The little army behaved like heroes. The enc-

mey's loss, in killed and wounded, on the field, is

many officers, and the express says Generals Arista and Ampudia amongst them-captured

former are Lieut. Col. McIntosh, 5th infantry; Lieut. Ingo, 2d dragoons, and Lieut Cochrane 4th infantry, are the only officers as yet known as kil-led, and Lieut. Col. M. M. Payne, 4th artillery, se-

verely wounded. Major Brown, 7th infantry,

scattered and destroyed by a handful of "the de-generate sons of Washington," as General Mexi-

Captains Gregory and McClung, with the offer of 600 more, if necessary for protection of this point, or any other service. The officers and men-

Who will now stand forth and slander the army and navy. Factr are far better than theories; only how them an enemy, and we need not fee

afraid but what they will sustain the honor of

ty statement of the battles of 8th and 9th. Last evening Gen. Taylor returned to this post, and thus

battles fought between our handfal of men and

the lite of the Mexican forces. The statements forwarded you of the first battle, are correct in point, except the exact position of the Mexican forces, which were not so far advanced across the prairie, by one mile, as represented, the prairie being three miles wide. Our army formed at the

advanced as the firing commenced. The num-ber of men in the first battle is correct—in the se-

cond, the enemy were re-inforced by two regi-ments of infantry and one of cavalry, making their

tillery, and force detached for protection of wagons, reducing the original number, 2000; to that

thing, totally unexpected. The enemy behaved gallantly, and fought well. Their loss, as far as can be discovered, their own men say, is 1200 killed.

All we know is, that the chaparral is literally strewed with dead bodies—1800 muskets were picked up in the field, 500 pack mules captured, also 9 pieces of artillery, with a large quantity of

amongst whom is one of the seven generals that were in the field—Gen. Vega; the others fied and swain the river. The Col. —, of the Tampico regiment, a gallant fellow, with the flower of the

Since the affair, Gen. Taylor has made an exchange of prisoners, and received back Capts.
Thornton and Hardee, and Lieut. Kane, with their
men. He series to New Orleans Gen. La Vegu
and some other prisoners. The wounded have
been delivered up to them.

I have merely given you the facts, from which
you can compile a statement from below.

THE RESULT OF THE FIRST BATTLE, STR. MAY,
American force. 2,000. 14 33
Mexican do 7,000. 500 to 600
THE RESULT OF THE SECOND SATTLE, STR. MAY,
Killed. Wounder,

POINT ISABEL, (Texas,) May 12th, 1846.

re envious to be led to an enemy.

Taylor, supposed to plan an expedition to take possession of the Rio Grande; if so, you will soon in hear of gallant exploits of the Yankees, as

the Mexicans now call us.

Major Ringgold's company of light artillery, after he fell, was commanded by Lieut. R. Ridgley, instead of Lieut. Thorn, who was second in command, as I mentioned in my other letter, and

both behaved gallantly, Major Jacob Brown, 7th infantry, commanding Fort Cross, was killed by the bursting of a shell, after sustaining five days bombardment—in which

, and were manfully met by the 5th infantry, led Lieut. Col. McIntosh, which turned them and Vega and his aid, who have just arrived, en route to New Orleans, as prisoners of war-he refusing to receive his parole—stating that, if he did, it would be of no use, as he would be forced to fight manly fellow, and appears to appreci the kindness shown him and the other prisoners and is perfectly satisfied that we can conquer

above stated.

Credulity can hardly be stretched to the belief that 1500 men of that undervalued army should so utterly discound and destroy six times their number of choice and veteran troops of Mexico, who stood up manfully to the point of the bayonet—a stood up manfully to the point of the bayonet—a

army, were killed-in fact, their whole army be-haved gallantly, but yet could not withstand the charge of our arms, borne by men who went into terror into their hearts. It would be invidious to particularize regiments or officers, as all have done honor to themselves and their country.

Our loss in the last battle was 120 killed and wounded, and only 45 of the former, of whom Lieuts. Inges, Cochrane and Jordan, 4th Infantry; of the latter, Lt. Col. McIntosh, M. M. Payne, Capt. Hooe, Lieut. Gates, and Lieut. Jordan, 8th

... The following is a specimen number of the fifthe field under the command of General Paredes.



were a pack of d—d cowards—I now believe it. It has been said you were a d—d set of scoundrels—I now believe it. Here's my commission; I will go and give it up to the Governor, for I never will head a set like you." Then drawing his sword from its scabbard, he broke it in two and flung it at the company. The Captain retired, and has since raised a noble set of fellows as volunteers; and my word for it, he will give a good account of himself. The company alluded to are

No other news at present.

Other Particulars of the Brilliant Battles.

personal brogenes de communication de la commu

[From the Galveston Civilian, May 16.]
On the morning of the 13th, General Taylor and his staff, with the guard that had brought down the train, atc., started for his camp. He was met by an express a few miles from Point Imbel, informing him that 8,000

was also at the fall of the Alamo, and is a brave and accomplished officer.

[From the Galveston News, May 15.]

The following vossels compose a part of the U. S. neval force in the Gulf of Mexico, under command of Commodpre David Conner, arrived off the bar at Brases Suntiago on the 3th inst, and came to anchor:

Frigate Cumberland, bearing the bread pennant, frigate Potomac, Capt. Adiatic, commander; riegate Raritan, Capt. Gregory, commander; sloop-of-war John Adams, commander McCluney, brig-of-war Bomers, commander Ingraham.

Capt. Gregory landad at Point Isabel in the evening with a detacament of 130 seemen and marines from the Raritan, accompanied by one huadred mere from the John Adams, under the command of commodore McCluney.

On the following morning detachments of 130 from the flag ship Gumberland, 180 from the frigate Fotomas, and 25 from the brig Somers, the latter accompanied by commander McCluney, were landed at Point Isabel, under the command of Capt. Aulick, of the Fotomac.

The above detachments, with the officers, number 500. They are a fine body of tars, commanded by brave and gallant officers, armed and equipped for service, and if a chance is afforded shem to be and the enemy, or to bring them within fighting distance, they will render a good account of their labors.

One thousand effective men could have been threwn ashore at Point Isabel, from the facet, at a moment's warning, if their services had been required.

Uen Taylor put his army in motion, and on reaching the enemy, it was found they were occupying the characteristic thrown up breastworks along the readwrith several pieces of cannon planted so as to sweap the road. No time was lost in arranging the order of battle and advancing upon the enemy, the latter opening their artillery, which was speedily returned by our farces. The Mexican cavity undertook to charge our own lines under cover of the smoke; the fifth regiment of infantry, having formed in aquare, received them with a deady five; Major Ringgold and Capt. Duhcan's corps of S